

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claim rejections 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over US Pat. No. 6,615,408 to Kaiser (hereinafter Kaiser) in view of US Pat. No. 6,473,609 to Schwartz (hereinafter Schwartz). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection in view of the following.

Independent Claim 1 recites a limitation whereby a stream, comprising a compiled business data in binary format and a script, is transmitted to a receiver, as claimed. Independent Claim 1 further recites a limitation whereby business data is compiled into a binary form, as claimed.

In contrast, Kaiser discloses a video production communicating with a reproducing apparatus (see Kaiser, col. 4 line 59 to col. 5 line 7) where the video production contains triggers (see Kaiser, col. 6, lines 9-17) which further comprise a resource identifier (see Kaiser, col. 6, lines 38-39). The triggers are interpreted by a reproducing apparatus which sends a request to an action resource provider (see Kaiser, col. 8, lines 5-10). If an action selection interface is available an ASI indication is communicated from the action resource data to the reproducing apparatus (see Kaiser, col. 8, lines 14-23) where instructions (e.g., HTML, XML, SGML, scripts, and program) are parsed and rendered to

provide for user interaction (see Kaiser, col. 5, lines 59-63). The user can then interact and in response to a user selection (see Kaiser, col. 12, lines 10-12 and element 8300 in Figure 8) links the reproducing apparatus to the action resource data (see Kaiser, col. 11 line 62 to col. 12 line 39). The request action may be implemented with HTML page, XML page, CGI script, servlets scripts or programs, active controls or other methodologies (see Kaiser, col. 11 line 62 to col. 12 line 39).

Accordingly, Kaiser teaches that triggers contained in video production are communicated to the reproducing apparatus causing the reproducing apparatus to send a request to the action resource provider. The action resource provider sends an ASI indication to the reproducing apparatus if the selection interface is available. Accordingly, video production communicates with the reproducing apparatus first, and in response thereto, the reproducing apparatus causes the request to be processed by the action resource data, facilitating a user interaction at a later stage. The user then selects an action which is then sent and processed by the action resource data.

Kaiser fails to teach or suggest transmitting a stream comprising a compiled business data and a script, as claimed because according to Kaiser, video production comprising triggers are sent first, in response to the triggers a request is generated by the reproducing apparatus, finally a selection interface is

provided by the action resource provider, if available, using various methodologies (e.g., HTML) where instructions are parsed and rendered to provide for interaction. Therefore, Kaiser fails to teach or suggest transmitting a stream comprising a compiled business data and a script, as claimed.

The rejection admits that Kaiser fails to disclose compiling business data, as claimed. The rejection relies on Schwartz to remedy this failure. Applicants respectfully submit that Schwartz fails to remedy Kaiser for failing to teach or suggest transmitting a stream comprising a compiled business data and a script, as claimed and as discussed above. Moreover, the Applicants respectfully submit that Schwartz fails to disclose compiling business data, as claimed in view of the following.

Schwartz discloses that the actual data being exchange between link server and mobile device is in SDD format, which is typically binary and can be communicated more compactly and efficiently in a wireless network (see Schwartz, col. 10, lines 3-6). Since Schwartz discloses that the actual data is in SDD format, which is typically binary, there would be no need to compile business data into a binary form, as claimed. Accordingly, not only Schwartz fails to teach or suggest compiling business data into a binary form, as claimed but it teaches away from the recited limitation.

Moreover, Schwartz discloses that SDD files can be directly rendered by an interface engine without further processing (see Schwartz, col. 10, lines 6-8). Schwartz is self-contained and renders without further processing whereas Kaiser requires the data network, action resource provider and the data storage in order to facilitate video production and user interaction. Accordingly, combining Schwartz with Kaiser renders the data network, action resource provider and the data storage of Kaiser redundant. As such, one skilled in the art would not be motivated to combine Schwartz and Kaiser.

Accordingly, the combination of Kaiser and Schwartz fails to render independent Claim 1 obvious, under 35 U.S.C. 103. Independent Claim 14 recites limitations similar to that of independent Claim 1 along with other limitations and is patentable for similar reasons. Dependent claims are patentable by virtue of their dependency.

Regarding Claims 3-4 and 16-17, the rejection relies on Kaiser disclosing that the action resource data may include instructions such as HTML, XML, or SGML, scripts and etc. (see Kaiser, col. 5, lines 59-61). The rejection asserts that it is inherent that the use of XML improves access speed and reduces the size of the business data, as claimed. The Applicants respectfully disagree and point out that Claims 3-4 and 16-17 do not recite the use of XML. Instead Claims 3-4 and 16-17 recite that the compiling of business data is configured to improve access

speed and reduce the size of business data, as claimed. Accordingly, what may be inherent in using XML is irrelevant since XML is not a recited limitation in Claims 3-4 and 16-17. Moreover, as discussed above Schwartz fails to teach or suggest and in fact teaches away from compiling business data, as claimed. Accordingly, Schwartz also fails to teach or suggest and in fact teaches away that the compiling of the business data is configured to improve access speed and reduce the size of the business data, as claimed.

As such, allowance of Claims 1-6 and 14-19 is earnestly solicited.

Independent Claim 7 recites a limitation whereby a stream, comprising a script and a compiled business data in binary form, is received, as claimed.

As discussed above, according to Kaiser video production comprising triggers are sent first, in response to the triggers a request is generated by the reproducing apparatus, finally a selection interface is provided by the action resource provider if available using various methodologies (e.g., HTML) where instructions are parsed and rendered to provide for interaction. Therefore, Kaiser fails to teach or suggest receiving a stream comprising a script and a compiled business data in binary form, as claimed.

The rejection admits that Kaiser fails to disclose compiling business data and relies on Schwartz to remedy this failure. The Applicants respectfully submit that for the reasons discussed above, Schwartz fails to teach or suggest and in fact teaches away from compiling business data into a binary form, as claimed. Moreover, as discussed above one skilled in the art would not be motivated to combine Schwartz and Kaiser.

Accordingly, the combination of Kaiser and Schwartz fails to render independent Claim 7 obvious, under 35 U.S.C. 103. Independent Claim 20 recites limitations similar to that of independent Claim 7 along with other limitations and is patentable for similar reasons. Dependent claims are patentable by virtue of their dependency. As such, allowance of Claims 7-13 and 21-26 is earnestly solicited.

For the above reasons, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103.

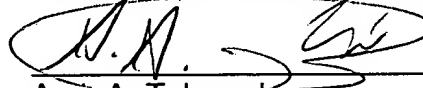
CONCLUSION

In light of the above listed remarks, reconsideration of the rejected Claims is requested. Based on the arguments presented above, it is respectfully submitted that Claims 1-26 overcome the rejections of record and, therefore, allowance of Claims 1-26 is earnestly solicited.

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Respectfully submitted,
WAGNER, MURABITO & HAO LLP



Amir A. Tabarrok
Registration No. 57,137

WAGNER, MURABITO & HAO LLP
Two North Market Street
Third Floor
San Jose, California 95113

(408) 938-9060 Voice
(408) 938-9069 Facsimile